dimethyidithiocarbamate, nitrothalisopropyl, nuarimol, ofurace, organo mercury compounds, oxadixyl, oxycarboxin, penconazole, pencycuron, phenazineoxide, phthalide, polyoxin D, polyram, probenazole, prochloraz, procymidione, propamocarb, propiconazole, propineb, pyrazophos, pyrifenox, pyrimethanil, pyroquilon, pyroxyfur, quinomethionate, quinoxyfen, quintozene, spiroxamine, SSF-126, SSF-129, streptomycin, sulfur, tebuconazole, tecloftalame, tecnazene, tetraconazole, thiabendazole, thifluzamide, thiophanate-methyl, thiram, toldofosmethyl, tolylfluanid, triadimefon, triadimenol, triazbutil, triazoxide, tricyclazole, tridemorph, triflumizole, triforine, triticonazole, validamycin A, vinclozolin, XRD-563, zarilamid, zineb, ziram

In addition, the co-formulations according to the invention may contain at least one compound of formula I and any of the following classes of biological control agents such as viruses, bacteria, nematodes, fungi, and other microorganisms which are suitable to control insects, weeds or plant diseases or to induce host resistance in the plants Examples of such biological control agents are: *Bacillus thuringiensis, Verticillium lecanii, Autographica californica* NPV, *Beauvaria bassiana, Ampelomyces quisqualis, Bacilis subtilis, Pseudomonas chlororaphis, Pseudomonas fluorescens, Steptomyces griseoviridis* and *Trichoderma harzianum.*

Moreover, the co-formulations according to the invention may contain at least one compound of formula I and a chemical agent that induces the systemic acquired resistance in plants such as for example nicotinic acid or derivatives thereof or BION.

The compounds of formula I can be mixed with soil, peat or other rooting media for the protection of the plants against seed-borne, soil-borne or foliar fungal diseases.

The invention still further provides the use as a fungicide of a compound of the formula I as defined above or a composition as defined above, and a method for combating fungus at a locus, which comprises treating the locus, which may be for example plants subject to or subjected to fungal attack, seeds of such plants or the medium in which such plants are growing or are to be grown, with such a compound or composition.

The present invention is of wide applicability in the protection of crop and ornamental plants against fungal attack. Typical crops which may be protected include vines, grain crops such as wheat and barley, rice, sugar beet, top fruit, peanuts, potatoes, vegetables and tomatoes. The duration of the protection is normally dependent on the individual compound selected, and also a variety of external factors, such as climate, whose impact is normally mitigated by the use of a suitable formulation.

The following examples further illustrate the present invention. It should be understood, however, that the invention is not limited solely to the particular examples given below.

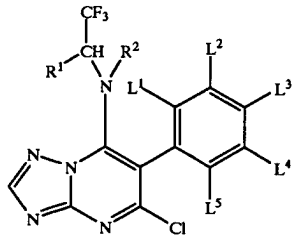
EXAMPLE 1

5-Chloro-6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-7-N-(2,2,2-trifluoroethylamino)-1,2,4-triazolo[1.5a]pyrimidine

A mixture of 2,2,2-trifluoroethylamine (4.2 mmoles) and dichloromethane (10 ml) is added to a mixture of 5,7-dichloro-6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,2,4-triazolo[1.5a] pyrimidine (1.4 mmoles) and dichloromethane (30 ml) under stirring. The reaction mixture is stirred 16 hours at room temperature, subsequently washed two times with 1 N hydrochloric acid and once with water. The organic layer is separated, dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate and the solvent is evaporated under reduced pressure. Treatment of the resulting light brown oil with tert.-butyl methyl ether (50 ml) yields beige crystals having a melting point of 183–185° C.

EXAMPLES 2–3

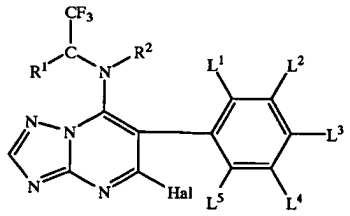
The following examples (Table I; structure and melting point) are synthesized analogously to Example 1.



Example	R^1	R^2	L^1	L^2	L^3	L^4	L^5	melting point (° C.)
2	H	H	H	H	NO_2	H	H	237
3	H	H	F	H	OCH_3	H	F	oil

What is claimed is:

1. A compound of formula I



I

in which

R^1 represents hydrogen or methyl;

R^2 represents hydrogen or C_1-C_{10} alkyl

Hal represents halogen;

and L^1 through L^5 each independently represent hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, alkoxy or nitro; provided that at least one of L^1 through L^5 represents nitro or alkoxy and further provided that when L^3 is alkoxy, L^2 and L^4 are not hydrogen.

2. The compound of claim 1 wherein at least one of L^1 and L^5 is halogen.

3. The compound of claim 1 wherein at least one of R^1 and R^2 is hydrogen.

4. A fungicidal composition which comprises a carrier, and as active agent, at least one compound of formula I as defined in claim 1.

5. A method of combating fungus at a locus which comprises treating the locus with a fungicidally effective amount of a compound of formula I as defined in claim 1.

6. The compound which is:

5-chloro-6-(4-nitrophenyl)-7-(2,2,2-trifluoroethylamino)-[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-a]-pyrimidine.

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